

Spending is one thing and paying is another. It sounds mighty fine to talk of "liberality" and "internal improvements" and the "progress of the age," and the "development of our resources," and so forth, and perhaps it is fine, but it ought never to be forgotten that internal improvements cost money, that this money must be paid by the people of the State in the shape of taxes, and that it is both irrational and unjust—we had almost said dishonest—to hope to escape the necessary and due consequence of expenditure. If we incur burdens it is in the hope of reaping benefits—let us take the evil with the good.

However, experience has shown that there is no way by which men can be reached so easily as by raising the cry of taxation; and it not unfrequently happens that the parties really responsible are enabled to shirk the political consequences of their own acts, and to make capital by charging upon their opponents, as a fault, the legislation rendered necessary by their own doings.

It is seldom indeed that the same set of men contract the debt and impose the taxes necessary to meet it. If such were the case it would be much better and much fairer. It is nice fun for some aspiring politician to vote money for public works and claim credit therefor, knowing that the taxation won't come for some time, and then somebody else will have to make arrangements for footing the bill; and ten chances to one but the liberal member, the great friend of internal improvements will be among the first to raise the outcry of oppressive taxation against his successors because they take means to raise the money to pay debts he helped to incur.

The present state of things in North Carolina forms no bad illustration of these remarks. Any time for people have been besieging the General Assembly for State aid to Railroads, Rivers, Plank Roads, Turnpikes, Canals, etc., and as each sum of money was voted, or each item of debt was authorized to be contracted, for the purpose of aiding these works, the shout of rejoicing went up and the sound of praise was heard adulating the "patriotic statesmen" who went for giving the aid asked for. To a great extent party lines were sunk and some of the foremost men of both parties were found foremost in the advocacy of internal improvements, meaning in plain terms, giving State money for such works. The longest stride was made in the Legislature of '48-'9, when the parties were so nearly balanced that neither feared to incur the exclusive responsibility, since it must necessarily be divided. Since that, from time to time money has been voted for different purposes, among others the construction of the Western North Carolina Railroad, the Atlantic Railroad, the Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation, etc. The bills by which the monies for such purposes were appropriated passed by votes far less of a political than a sectional character.

In the meantime however, the Democratic strength had gone on increasing until the control of public affairs in North Carolina had passed almost exclusively into the hands of that party, while at the same time the pressure of the debts authorized years before had begun to be felt, and it became necessary to make provision to pay the interest accruing upon the bonds of the State, as well as to meet the bonds themselves, as they matured. This duty necessarily devolved upon the party in power. It could not be shirked—we trust it will be long, indeed, before any party having control of public affairs in North Carolina will shrink from any responsibility that a due regard for the honor and credit of the State may render necessary.

However, the Opposition have now found it convenient to hold the Democratic party responsible for the increase in the public taxes, although every intelligent man must know that the last General Assembly of North Carolina had no more responsibility for such increase than we who stand at home. Every intelligent man must know that the demand for a certain amount of revenue arose out of, and was the result of the legislation of former General Assemblies.

This sort of temporary reaction that we are having now in North Carolina, was to have been expected. It arises from no fault in the last legislature or in the Democratic party. It springs from the nature of things. When money has been expended and debt incurred, the party in power when pay-day comes, must expect to have to stand up against the unpopularity of imposing taxes to meet the liabilities of the State. Further, when the matter has been pushed far enough, the party in power must learn to say no to applicants for additional State aid, thus making enemies in both ways.

But this state of things can only be temporary. The people will get to understand the bearings of the question and act accordingly.

In good truth, no Legislature ought to incur a debt without imposing a tax sufficient to pay the interest, and in due time extinguish the principal. It is wrong to saddle other people with the consequences of our acts.

We have heard talk of things being brought in "two ships" but never happened to see the thing literally occur before this week in the case of the new steam engine for our printing office, which is on its way from Boston. It took two steamships to bring it from New York to Portsmouth, Va., one part coming by steamship Jamestown, and the other part by steamship Bonhoeke. We never appreciated the magnitude of our operations and preparations before finding out that it took two big ships to carry a part of our machinery. That engine must be a monstrous affair, to be sure.

The Difference.
It is quite amusing to us to notice the suddenly awakened interest which our friends of the opposition take in the result of the elections in North Carolina. Their interest far exceeds that manifested by the Democrats. One gentleman has enquired of us all about Shaw and Smith at least six times a day for the last six days. We really think the man wants to worry us. We don't quite like being compelled to repeat the unfortunate tale of our sorrows. We beg of our friends of all parties to bear in mind that we put the news of Shaw's and Seal's and Coleman's defeat in our paper, and that comes hard enough. Don't ask us any more about them. Have respect upon our pluckings, and be silent on that subject, that you may the better respect our pluckings.

Vote of Bladen County for Tax Collector.
Melvin.....177
Andrews.....141
Marlin.....132
Tatum.....92
Baltimore.....80
Graves.....40

This morning we had the pleasure of meeting our friend Pennington of the Newbern Daily Progress, one of the best newspapers we know of. Pennington is indefatigable, and if industry and energy are sufficient to secure success, Pennington is bound to succeed, for he has a large measure of industry and tact. Personally he is a little changed; looks well, although rather thinner in the matter of hair. We were glad to hear him speak encouragingly of his business.

Daily Journal, 10th inst.
Dr. John C. Broadhurst sends us down a beet from Warsaw, Duplin county, which strikes us as being one of the bests that you read about—one of the big beets. We presume it must weigh in the neighborhood of seven pounds. The upper part of Duplin is hard to beat on beets. We have got more fine beets from that neighborhood than almost any other section. We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Fulghum for bringing it down.

The "Southern Citizen" is at an end. Its last number has been issued. John Mitchell goes to Europe, and Mr. Swann goes to Tennessee.

The New York Day Book will be supplied to the subscribers of the Citizen. The Southern Citizen was too fast, both in foreign and domestic politics. A good many people in the United States do not like England, in fact there have arisen too many causes of quarrel, and there are too many now in existence to admit of any great amount of cordiality, still there is no persistent Anglo-phobia, none that would cause our people to sympathize with the constant ravages of a gentleman who had suffered for a political offence under British law. Mr. Mitchell's being sent to the Australian penal colonies may have been uncomfortable to Mr. Mitchell—it may have been unjust to Mr. Mitchell, but it was not an event—a circumstance of a certain magnitude and no more—not one around which the whole history of the world revolves, or in which everybody is to be expected to take an exclusive personal interest. Therefore Mr. Mitchell was mistaken in supposing that the people of the United States would take as much interest in reading his diatribes against England, as he took in writing them. The same will apply in some degree to his articles devoted to domestic politics. It might be right enough for one who had suffered for an attempt to free Ireland from what he considered the oppression of the English government, to regard that government as the enemy of the people of Ireland. Certainly, however, it was all wrong for Mr. Mitchell to transfer his antagonism to British rule, to the government of the United States; yet to a great extent such was his course. No administration that enforced the laws could possibly please him—under the name of Southern Citizen, his paper out-Heroded Herod, and went farther than any party at the South could possibly sustain. For Mr. Mitchell's talents and fearlessness in the expression of his opinions we have the highest respect, yet candor compels us to say that we could attach little importance to his judgment on any matter where passion or prejudice might interfere.

The Day Book is a strong advocate of Southern rights, and will, we suppose be acceptable to the subscribers of the Citizen.

Our cotemporary of the Raleigh Register is excited—very much so indeed, and he spreads himself accordingly. In truth there is some reason for his excitement. For the first time in years he has a tangible success to record. Somebody has gained an advantage over the Democratic party in North Carolina. Who that somebody is—why that somebody has gained—these are secondary matters compared with the fact that Democracy has suffered for opposition for its own sake—opposition to Democracy is the animating spirit of a great many politicians in North Carolina and elsewhere.

The Democrats of North Carolina have cause for regret, but none for despondency. The State is Democratic, and it depends upon the party itself to recover all its ascendancy, and, if necessary, increase it. Indeed, the effects of the late election may be rather beneficial than otherwise, in the long run. A feeling of over-confidence had caused organization to be relaxed, and the means necessary for success to be neglected. Instead of adhering rigidly to the rules and principles of the Democratic party, too much deference has been paid to this or that particular politician, whose wishes or interests, real or imaginary, might be supposed to stand in the way of a rigid adherence to such rules or principles. Forewarned is forearmed. The Democrats must now be aware that power can only be preserved by the same means through which it was acquired—the same energy—the same zeal—the same devotion to the cause—the same abnegation of self—the same careful respect for the will of the people.

When these facts have been impressed upon the Democratic people—when the necessity for organized and concentrated effort has been made fully apparent, it is difficult to set bounds to the recuperative energy of the party. We have seen it in far worse straits than this—we have seen it spring up from far deeper depression to the achievement of new triumphs and fresh victories. While the Democratic party of North Carolina remains true to itself, its permanent ascendancy cannot be jeopardized by any merely temporary checks.

During the pendency of the contest in this district—that is, after Mr. McDuffie had announced himself a candidate, we took occasion to remark that we did not know that there would be any candidate of the opposite party, but that if any one did come out, basing his calculations upon there being two Democrats in the field, he would be doomed to disappointment. These are not the words we used but they contain the substance. Perhaps it may be due to Mr. McDuffie, now that the contest is over, that we should state our grounds for making the assertion.

On Saturday of the week preceding that on which Mr. McDuffie announced himself a candidate, that gentleman surprised us by walking into our sanctum. After the usual salutations, he introduced the subject of his being a candidate. We stated briefly that we would not and could not, consistently with our position, take any part between Democrats, unless where a nomination was made—that he could not expect any support from us, neither need he expect any opposition, farther than an impartial statement of facts might amount to one or the other. We added that in one event, that of the possibility of an opposition candidate succeeding through the division of the Democratic strength, we might feel called upon to counsel, and as far as possible, insist upon the concentration of that strength upon one candidate, in which event the former incumbent would appear to present the best rallying point, from his position as such, and the fact that he must, as a matter almost of necessity, be better known to the party of the district than any new man could well be. To this in the main Mr. McDuffie assented, and further stated that the success of the party could not be thus jeopardized by his being a candidate, for rather than it should be so, he would, although he acknowledged no personal obligation to do so; still out of abundantly cautious regard for the party he would waive all personal considerations.

After some enquiries in regard to a matter of which we knew nothing, the interview closed. Upon Mr. McDuffie's pledge now stated, we based our remarks commented upon, about the time, by the Fayetteville Observer.

The week following, Mr. McDuffie's card appeared in the Carolinian, and was also forwarded to the Journal. Mr. White's was withdrawn, as it was also in the Carolinian. Mr. White, we have not seen nor heard from for months.

The Fayetteville Carolinian of Monday Morning, the 8th instant, contains the valedictory of E. L. Pearce, Esq., the Junior Editor and proprietor, who states that he has transferred his interest to P. J. Sinclair, Esq., who will assume the debts of the establishment and receive all monies due it.

With Mr. Sinclair will hereafter be associated in the management of the paper A. T. Banks, Esq., whom we know to be all that Mr. Sinclair states him to be, a young gentleman of ability and a thorough Democrat. We say this from personal knowledge. To the retiring and the incoming associates of the Carolinian, as well as to the worthy senior, we offer our best wishes for their prosperity and happiness.

We would call attention to the Communication signed McDuffie, which we copy to-day from the Columbia South Carolinian. It will be found well worthy consideration.

We return our thanks to our cotemporary of the Wilmington Herald and the Raleigh Democratic Press, for their kind and complimentary references to ourselves and our business. We assure them that we fully reciprocate their kind wishes and good opinions. To labor for the elevation of the editorial profession to cultivate good feeling among its members—to do what little we could to elevate the tone of editorial discussions and relieve them from personality or recrimination, has been our earnest endeavor. We feel conscious that our ability has not kept pace with our aspirations; it is possible that we, ourselves, have sometimes failed in these respects, but it has been involuntarily if not unconsciously, and we trust that the same liberal allowance will be made for us which we always feel anxious and willing to make for others. We wish for our cotemporary all the success they can desire, with the single exception, in regard to the Herald, that it makes in regard to us—politics.

By the way, our new Printing Room will be, or is, 40 feet 6 inches, by 32 feet. Our engine will be new, and so will be such other matters as may require renewing or may be essential to the prompt accommodation of our patrons. When we get in, we will give a short description of our establishment.

Among new things may be counted subscribers. We want a number of new subscribers, but we are not at all willing to part company with any of the old ones.

We did see more of friend Whitaker, of the Raleigh Press, before he left Wilmington, and were glad to have the opportunity, as it enabled us to pass some hours quite pleasantly in his society. We are pleased to see that our Democratic cotemporary in Raleigh appears to have brought their difficulties to a close. The Press gives evidence of decided ability. Of the Standard, it is unnecessary to speak.

The 8th District.
The Fayetteville Observer has returns from four Counties, which gives an aggregate gain of 436 for Vane's. These Counties are Burke, Caldwell, Rutherford and Polk. We presume there is little or no doubt of Vane's re-election.

The full vote of Harnett is 451 for Winslow and 109 for McDuffie.

It is remarked, as an evidence of the yet unsettled state of Italy, that since the Spanish war of succession (1701) Austria has lost and regained Lombardy no fewer than twelve times. On the 11th of July, 1859, she lost it for the thirteenth time.

Kentucky elects seven Democrats and two Op. position members to the next Congress. Magaffin, Democrat, is elected Governor over Bell, Opposition, by 12,000 or 15,000 majority. The Legislature is also largely Democratic.

LETTER FROM KOSUTH PREVIOUS TO HIS RETIRE.
The subjoined letter has been forwarded to the Leeds Mercury, by a gentleman on intimate terms of friendship with Mr. Kossuth. It was written while in Paris, before the exile's departure for Italy.

My Dear Friend: The generous country where I rested my tempest-tossed head for many long years lies behind, and outward bound is my small craft on the stormy sea, with nothing safe but my determination, which nothing can shake, to do what I deem to be my duty. I believe that my country will be free, or else I shall know how to preserve her from immolation herself in vain.

I may become a victim—my nation will not become one. I may be instrumental in calling her forth to re-awakening life. I can I do not do this easily. I shall take care to preserve in my mind all the noble, delicate friendship, all the consolations of sympathy, which I was allowed to enjoy in your country from many, many friends—from more than from you—emotions thronging up on me too strong to allow of words. By the Eternal, I feel myself as much a man as any mortal on earth, yet, while I write, my trembles on my whippers, and I feel not ashamed of it.

It is a tribute of a grateful heart for benefits received. It is an offering that accompanies my silent but fervent invocation of the choicest blessings of God upon your country, your house, yourself and upon all those of your people, whose kindness and sympathy poured the smallest drop of comfort into the wounds of my adversity. I succeeded, I hope to see you, and many of you, in my own home; and no brother ever has greeted a brother with a heartier welcome than I and my people will greet you, or any of you. If I fail, you will say that I have fallen on duty's path. If I am spared, but fail, I may see England again. Then, however, it will be a broken, useless rest, for I shall be weary, and few will be the days which it will be able to bear before it retires. "Come well, come well," the will of Him above be done. Farewell, farewell. Ever yours, truly,
KOSUTH.

A gentleman in New York has built a carriage for his family, which is described as follows:—"The interior is two stories high, and seats two persons comfortably. In the clear it is high enough to enable a person to stand erect, is upholstered luxuriously in lemon colored catoline, with rich leas and trimmings, has two large mirrors, and a speaking trumpet communicating with the driver, presenting the appearance of a well furnished drawing-room. From it you pass through a door in a coupe, which is open at the front and rear, after the fashion of the French diligences. This coupe is intended for the domestics, and is trimmed with crimson catoline. It has a rear door through which the servants enter. The exterior of the carriage is painted canary yellow, with blue panels, and the driver's seat is covered with an elegant blue hammercloth, with blue and yellow fringes. A movable seat on the front part of the body outside is arranged for three persons, and another on the rear accommodating the same number. Its weight is 3750 pounds, and it was built for \$2800."

A Yankee Trick.—We remember, when we were living down east, of a neighboring farmer having a jolly Irishman who was very fond of learning tricks. One day his employer asked him if he would like to "learn a Yankee trick." Bringing him to the end of a brick barn, Jonathan laid his open hand against the wall remaining.

"Pat, I'll bet the liquor you can't hit my hand." "It's done," says Pat, making a vicious blow at the palm of the hand, but it being quickly withdrawn he succeeded in peeling the skin and flesh from his knuckles.

"That's a damned nasty trick!" roared Pat, "but howled on." "I'll cheat somebody else," said Jonathan, and he did so.

A few months passed, and Pat's brother came from Ireland as green as early peas. They both labored together, but Pat was uneasy till he would have learned his brother the Yankee trick.

"Jim, did you ever learn a Yankee trick?" "Nivver." "Pat finding himself in the centre of a large field, thought it would be a great loss of time to go to the barn, and reaching out his open hand, he cried—

"Strike that!" Jim made a desperate pass but Pat having pulled away his hand Jim fell over the blow, remarking, that "that was a good woman's trick!" "Try it now!" shrieked Pat, with laughter, placing the same open hand against his own mouth.

Jim prepared for a sockdolager, and bringing his massive "bunch of fives" in loving proximity with Pat's nose and mouth, who pulled away his hand as before, he sent him reeling to the earth, with the loss of four teeth and a large quantity of blood for learning the Yankee trick.—Ez.

France and England.
The following interesting article taken from the Paris Journal des Debats, gives us a French view of the French and English alliance—

"So long as the political alliances become overclouded we do not therefore think them necessarily compromised. In the best regulated household there may be moments of quarrel or coolness without a divorce becoming necessary. Frankness, moderation, patience, and especially courtesy, succeeded in appeasing those vexatious irritations, and we then regret having given way to too slight a ground to the passion of the moment, for which on the morrow there is no cause."

Peace, with its consequences already known, allows us once more to take a dispassionate view of what has taken place during the last three months in Germany as well as in England as regards the Italian question and the policy of France.

Germany will excuse us if we speak of England first; we need not give our reasons for doing so. We are not suspected of not liking peace, we have even been reproached with liking it too much. We never look upon that reproach as an insult, because we always were, and still are ready to repeat that we love peace, provided France does not suffer therefrom either in her honor, or in her just interests of legitimate interests. On these conditions, yes, we like peace.

Nor can we be suspected of not being partisans of the English alliance. Have we not at times been reproached for being too much so? If we did not feel offended, it is because we always declared why, how, and on what conditions we wished for, and do wish for the English alliance. It can only be on certain conditions, which we think the present moment well suited to remind our neighbors of.

We have often said it—we look upon an intimate alliance between France and England as indispensable to the peace of the world, to the progress of all mankind—a progress which cannot advance safely except under the security of the double mortar and mortar power resulting from the alliance. As a moral power, we find in the genius of the two nations associated for good what might be wanting in either of them respectively, and which renders their ascendancy irresistible. As a material power, without vain presumption, and without contempt for any one, this alliance appears to us to represent the most certain and the most rapid way to the combined strength by land and by sea which we could expect either to do good or prevent evil. The Anglo-French alliance is therefore of the highest moment to the interests of Europe and of the world, as also to the interests of the two nations respectively. This is, in a few words, what we advocate. But, let us hasten to add, it cannot be a blind and unreflecting alliance, a blind and sincere, reciprocal, confiding—in a word, really cordial. And this is impossible? We do not think so; for, if we carefully consider all the excellent reasons for peace and a good understanding between the English and ourselves, we are still more struck, it possible, with the inconveniences and dangers which an alteration or coolness of those amicable relations would immediately engender.

We believe that we are expressing the opinion of the majority of the political men of our country, no matter to what party they belong, the opinion of all the enlightened portion of the nation, of that which has known how, on more than one occasion, to set aside all prejudices and bid a true to old friends.

And can such be said for England? After what has been said, and the highest governmental regions we may be allowed to express a doubt. It appears to us that latterly the common sense of the English people has, almost single-handed, defended the alliance with France against the dangers which its statesmen made it incur. Without endeavoring to support our observations by quoting diplomatic documents, which have been so very often and with a foreign eye, we might find a more recent proof in the recent debate, we might find a more recent proof in the recent debate, we might find a more recent proof in the recent debate.

Parliament. We have not recognized the usual reserve of the great party of which England is justly proud. We are perfectly aware that it is customary on the other side of the Channel, whenever the army or navy estimates are brought forward, to raise the phantom of some imaginary invasion of "Old England," and through a magnifying glass show Chislehurst, Baginbun, and Toulon ready to send forth their squadrons, loaded with troops on every sea, specially converted into French lakes—if not at once, at least at no short interval. We know that this theatrical effect invariably succeeds; the pounds sterling are voted. But hitherto, in this somewhat sneaky custom, we beheld the chief part taken by some of our own statesmen, who, by the way, we do not think that they were very much to be reproached for it. The circumstances under which the same scenes have occurred, the political importance of the new actors, the denouement which they might attain, even despite themselves, do not allow us to remain silent respecting a danger which we should like to obviate.

If, by any of those sudden changes of any moment which are so common in the world, a division with a small minority should restore to power the party just thrown out, would its programme be in keeping with the opposition speeches in the House of Lords? This would be serious. Mistrust, menace, almost insult towards France is what we find in those Tory manifestoes, which, under the name of "Old England," are so often and so loudly repeated. We are not, however, to suppose that the government of the Emperor has any intention of invading England, or of making war on Europe as to its intentions; menace when France scrupulously abstains from any provocation, when she has nothing armed, nothing prepared, beyond the wants of the war in Italy; finally, almost ill-concealed insult under that strange appeal to superannuated passion. This is not proper behavior towards any one, and it is dangerous to the peace of the world. The English should have thought fit to remain neutral—that, forgetting her liberal policy, she did not choose to join France liberating Italy—is a point we shall not examine now peace is concluded, whether she was right or wrong before the war; but that her neutrality should be ostensibly directed against us is what we do not understand, because there is nothing in it which we can explain.

France does not lay claim to dominating anywhere. On the sea, as on the mainland, she only wishes her legitimate share of liberty and action. Does this imply that she must admit and submit to such domination from another power? Like Ireland, France possesses rich and populated colonies, far and near, a great commerce, a great navy, a great political influence; finally, a more intimate and more intimate connection with the standard of moral orthodoxy in certain quarters, but yet they smack very much of that profound sagacity which characterized the views of the illustrious statesman, Mr. Disraeli.

From the Fayetteville Observer.
The Superior Courts.
The Fall Circuits, we learn, have been arranged as follows:

Judge	Manley
Edenton,	"
Newbern,	"
Raleigh,	"
Hillsboro',	"
Wilmington,	"
Salisbury,	"
Morganton,	"

Turning over the pages of the "Laws of North Carolina, 1858-'9," we find an act fixing the Superior Courts in our neighboring county of Harnett. There is to be two terms annually; one of which shall be held on the Monday preceding the Monday next before the last Monday in February, and the other on the Monday preceding the Monday next before the last Monday in August. The first term will be held this month, on the first of the three Mondays mentioned in the last part of the clause quoted. That is, in plain English, on Monday next the 15th inst.

The Courts for this Circuit, then—Judge Caldwell presiding—will be held as follows:

Judge	Manley
Harnett,	"
Moore,	"
Montgomery,	"
Stanley,	"
Anson,	"
Richmond,	"
Robeson,	"
Bladen,	"
Columbus,	"
New Hanover, (2 weeks)	"
Sampson,	"
Cumberland,	"

POUNDS OF PORK IN GROSS WEIGHT OF HOGS.—The following table is based upon the Kentucky rule, that is, for 200 lbs. gross deduct 20 lbs.; and for the second 100 lbs. subtract 12 lbs., and for the third 100 lbs. deduct 4 lbs. All over 300 lbs. is calculated as net:

Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
105	79	170	136
110	83	175	140
115	88	180	143
120	92	185	146
125	96	190	149
130	101	195	152
135	105	200	156
140	110	205	160
145	114	210	164
150	118	215	167
155	122	220	171
160	126	225	175
165	131	230	179

IMPORTANT TRUTH.—Dr. Bissell, one of the quarantine physicians at Staten Island, is of the opinion that if a person's hair be washed he is not liable to disease. "The Norfolk Herald" supports the opinion: "So important a result," says that paper, "from so simple a cause may seem incredible to many, but not so." There is not a more effective preventive of disease than the immersion of the head in cold water the year round.

Views of Mr. Calhoun on Territorial Acquisition.—The Slave Trade and Congressional Intervention.

During the life-time of Mr. Calhoun, his preeminent abilities and thorough devotion to the rights of the South, justly gave in his opinions the highest authority. All men felt, while he lived, that a great man was at the helm, and we all had confidence in the direction he gave to the ship of State. Mr. Calhoun, it is true, has passed from the stage of action; his mighty voice has been hushed in the stillness of the grave, but his ideas remain to us a legacy of priceless value. I propose to cite certain of these ideas, on questions now occupying the public mind. I shall make no comments, but let Mr. Calhoun speak for himself. There are three distinct measures now recommended to the South:

1. The acquisition of more territory—that is, the acquisition of Cuba or Mexico.

2. The revival of the African slave trade.

3. Congressional intervention in favor of slavery in the Territories.

In reference to the first of these subjects, Mr. Calhoun said, in the Senate, May 15th, 1848:

"I hold that there is a mysterious connection between the fate of this country and that of Mexico; so much so, that her independence and capability of sustaining herself, are almost as essential to our prosperity and the maintenance of our institutions as they are to hers—Mexico is to us the forbidden fruit. The penalty of eating it would be to subject our institutions to political death."

Again, upon the same occasion, he says:

"Shall we annex the States of Mexico to our Union? Can we incorporate a people so dissimilar in every respect—so little qualified for free and popular government, without certain destruction to our political institutions? Can we bring into our Union 5,000,000 of people, all possessing civil rights, all concentrated in a single powerful and wealthy priesthood, without subjecting the country to the most violent religious conflict, and bringing the Government, in the end, under control of a single sect? No. These difficulties are insurmountable."

On the second question, Mr. Calhoun sustaining the view of Washington, which, among other things, provided that the United States should keep a squadron of eighty guns on the coast of Africa, for the suppression of the slave trade, said, after premising that he regretted having to enter into any stipulations with Great Britain on this subject, but that he did not see how it was possible to avoid doing so: "Congress, at an early day, as soon, in fact, as it could legislate on the subject, under the Constitution, passed laws enacting severe penalties against the African slave trade. This was followed by the treaty of Ghent, which declared it to be irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice. Shortly after an Act of Congress was passed declaring it to be piracy, and a resolution was adopted by Congress, requesting the President to enter into arrangements with other powers for its suppression. On our side, we were deeply committed, and the traffic of slaves was prohibited by treaty. The influence and the efforts of the civilized world were directed against it, and that, too, under our lead in the commencement, and with such success as to compel vessels engaged in it to take shelter almost exclusively under the fraudulent use of our flag. To permit such a state of things to continue, could not but deeply impeach our honor, and turn the sympathy of the world against us."

Further:

"The other article in reference to the same subject, stipulates that the parties will unite in all becoming representations and remonstrances with any powers within whose dominions markets are permitted for imported African slaves. If he were to permit his feelings against slavery to prevail, he would be obliged to do so strongly than any other provision in the treaty, not that he was opposed to the object or the policy of closing the market to imported negroes; on the contrary, he thought it both right and expedient in every view."

Upon the third question, he said, June 27th, 1848:

"There is a striking difference between the position which we have taken in relation to the slaveholding States stand, in reference to the subject under consideration, (the prohibition of slavery in Oregon.) The former desire no action of the Government; demand no law to give them any advantage in the Territory about to be established; are willing to leave it, and other Territories belonging to the United States, open to all their citizens, so long as they continued to be Territories, and when they became States, to leave it to their inhabitants to form such governments as may suit them, without restriction or condition except that imposed by the Constitution as a pre-requisite for admission into the Union. In short, they are willing to leave the whole subject where the Constitution and the great fundamental principles of self-government place it. On the contrary, the slaveholding States, in their efforts to keep the Territory free from such governments as may suit them, without restriction or condition except that imposed by the Constitution as a pre-requisite for admission into the Union. In short, they are willing to leave the whole subject where the Constitution and the great fundamental principles of self-government place it. On the contrary, the slaveholding States, in their efforts to keep the Territory free from such governments as may suit them, without restriction or condition except that imposed by the Constitution as a pre-requisite for admission into the Union. In short, they are willing to leave the whole subject where the Constitution and the great fundamental principles of self-government place it. 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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1859.

The Elections.

The elections in this State are over, and sooth to say, the result has not been so satisfactory as we could have wished. The opposition has, we fear, made a gain of two, if not three Congressmen. We regret to think that we have lost Shaw in the First District, and Scales in the Sixth, but as this appears to be the fact, we may as well make up our minds to it. From the First District we have no details by mail, but received a telegraph on Saturday afternoon from Weldon, stating that such was conceded to be the fact, and such also is the news brought by passengers. We fear that it is equally certain that Scales is defeated, indeed the returns published by us on Saturday, pointed too plainly to that result. As regards the Fifth District, the election of Mr. Gilmer may be looked upon as certain, we think, after the immense turn out in Guilford, although Williams has made pretty considerable gains in some other counties. Any calculations based upon Mr. Waddell's dividing the opposition vote, would appear to be plausible as "reckoning without your host." What may have been the result in Chatham, we do not yet know. Elsewhere, however, it would seem that the contest has been a plain stand-up fight between Messrs. Gilmer and Williams, with mutual losses and gains. From the Eighth or Mountain District we have actually nothing. We fear that Coleman has not been successful, but we do not give up. The other four districts—to wit, the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th, are so largely Democratic as to leave no actual contest, although some show of opposition was kept up in some of them.

When the State was last re-districted, four districts were given to each party, the 2nd, 3d, 4th and 5th being Democratic, and the 1st, 6th and 7th Whig. The 7th district now so largely carried by Mr. Craig, having given a majority for Scott and Graham. The 8th district was looked upon as Democratic, it having followed the lead of Mr. Clingman in that respect, and voted largely for the Democratic candidates for Governor and President.

By a strong effort, and under the most favorable circumstances, Dr. Shaw and Mr. Scales succeeded in wresting the 1st and 6th districts from the opposition. Mr. Craig carried and continues to carry his district, the 7th, by a large majority. It is thoroughly Democratic. In fact we think that district was Democratic when constituted, although, being Mr. Graham's native section, it gave a majority for Scott and Graham.

In looking over the field, we find the reported majority for Mr. Smith, some four or five hundred, pretty nearly the same as that obtained in the same counties by Scott and Graham; we also find certain causes operating unfavorably for Dr. Shaw. The effect of the Virginia election and canvass upon a district only separated from that State by an imaginary line, was calculated to depress the Democrats and stimulate their opponents. The counties of the first district, or many of them, from their geographical position can hardly be brought in to participate in the advantages of any system of North Carolina internal improvements, while of course, when a debt is incurred, and increased taxation rendered necessary for the purpose of meeting the annual interest on that debt, the property of the citizens of these counties must bear their share of the public burthens, equally with those who are brought more directly within the sphere of the benefits to be derived from the public works. Railroads and the debt and taxation incident thereto are of course unpopular in that region. Mr. Smith, Dr. Shaw's now successful competitor, was a member of the last Legislature, and let us say it, an able one. He took strong, though unquestionably wrong, grounds against State debt or taxation. We say wrong, because no one proposed in the last Legislature to involve the State further, and because surely no honest man would wish to see the State repudiate any of her obligations or fail to impose such a tax as would enable her to meet them promptly. However, there is no doubt that Mr. Smith's course made him capital in that section, and that during the canvass, he continued to envenom against the Democratic party as the cause of State debt and taxation. That this was unjust must be apparent to all who reflect that the great works for which the State debt was incurred, passed more by Whig than Democratic votes; still it touched a sensitive chord, and had its effect, even although it was an outside issue with which a member of Congress could have nothing to do. This will be more apparent when it is borne in mind that one of the things that tended to injure the Democrats in part of the District, was the refusal of the last Legislature to grant a large sum additional to that already appropriated in aid of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal.

In the 6th District, what might be called a "dead set" was made on Mr. Scales by the revival of certain domestic difficulties of a delicate character, to which no gentleman of refined feelings could publicly allude, even for the purpose of self-justification. That, time and the natural reaction of a generous people must effect, but calumny travels fast; truth, although pretty certain to overtake it in the end, makes slow progress—too slow, in this case, to permit justice to be done to Mr. Scales. This (6th) district was one of those given to the Whigs, now Opposition party in the last re-districting of the State. Lewis's majority will hardly equal Scott and Graham's in the district.

We wish to do justice to all parties. While we regret the loss of Dr. Shaw in the first district, we are free to concede to his successor the possession of talents and character of a highly respectable order. We do not wish to say anything derogatory to Gen. Leach, but we must think that, politics apart, the sixth district is the loser by his election over Mr. Scales. We must regret this election on more accounts than one. There will unquestionably be such a reaction as this rally vindicate Mr. Scales. We had hoped that this reaction would have commenced soon enough for its effects to have been felt in the present contest, but it appears that we were mistaken.

The 8th district is not yet heard from. If Mr. Coleman shall prove to be elected, we shall be very agreeably disappointed. We fear that such disappointment is not in store for us. While Mr. Smith was making capital in the 1st district by inveighing against Democratic debt for public works, Mr. Vance, in the 8th was sailing on the opposite tack, because the Democrats in the last Legislature did not go largely and immediately into the Western N. C. Railroad. We fear that local issues, side issues—jealousies and divisions have beaten Coleman.

Comparing the majorities in the districts carried by the opposition with those carried by the Democrats, it will be found that the aggregate Democratic majority is as large in proportion to the aggregate vote polled as it has been at any time, and that the State is as essentially and largely Democratic, even although it should turn out that the opposition have succeeded in halving the delegation this time.

PEACHES.—We like peaches—all of us, pretty much and we like to get them as cheap as we can. In the middle and western parts of the State they raise peaches; they have fine orchards and could supply our eastern markets with a fine article, if the railroads would put their freight so as to admit of the fruit being brought to market. We have some peaches before us, which a slip of paper informs us were raised by V. C. Rhodes. These peaches were charged, so we are told, 30 cents per half bushel basket, to bring them over the N. C. Road from Thomasville to Goldsboro! What the freight on the W. & W. R. R. may be we do not know. Of course they will not bear this heavy charge.

The Election.

The contest, if it could be called a contest, in this District is over, and the result is only marked by the extreme smallness of the vote and its remarkable one-sidedness. Having endeavored to keep "the even tenor of our way" without participating in any of the excitements or heart-burnings of the canvass, if it could be called a canvass, confining ourselves throughout to a simple, but we think a faithful, statement of the points, as we understood them, and an equally faithful report of the only discussion we heard, we may truly say, that so far as this matter is concerned, we have "no enemies to punish." If we have enemies who wish to punish us their enmity has not arisen out of this matter.

Our cotemporary of the *Carolinian* goes for a general amnesty—agreed! Far be it from us to keep up quarrels, especially with our brethren of the press, and more especially with our brethren of the Democratic press. There are plenty of people to find fault with editors without their unnecessarily finding fault with each other. Editors are looked upon as a sort of political Moses to lead a grumbling host through the wilderness of opposition to the promised land of political power and official station, yet forbidden, like Moses, to enter that promised land themselves. They may look at it from afar, but to them if they presume to think themselves white citizens of North Carolina, free to aspire to any office in the gift of the people. It is well for them that generally they feel that the private station is the post of honor.

We find the following in the *Carolinian*, which certainly meets our ideas:

Next time it is to be hoped that we will have a convention of the people, and that hereafter we will not deviate from the democratic doctrine of conventional action.

To this all must come. The press of the State has been with us throughout on the Convention question. The majority of the people of the district are aware of the fact, that a different course would have been better than that which has been pursued, and we can truly say that more than one, or two, or three of the most leading Democrats of other districts have expressed to our surprise and wonder at the course adopted by the opponents of a Convention in this district. We will not now particularize, because it would be both useless and improper to revive past difficulties, but we must protest against the course of some who we know have gone so far since the election as to impugn the motives of those who thought that, under the circumstances, a Convention ought to have been held. Perhaps such persons judge others by themselves, when they ascribe personally interested motives to all who favored the assembling together of a Convention of the people. So far as we are concerned, we can only request them to be so kind as not to measure our men in their bushel. It is a different pit altogether.

The reports from Kentucky are meagre and unsatisfactory. It would appear, however, that the Democrats have carried the State, electing their candidate for Governor and a majority in the Legislature; also, a majority of the members of Congress; but by how large a majority, or how stands the relative losses and gains does not appear.

The slight telegraphic indications rather than returns from Tennessee, are unfavorable for the Democrats. This, however, amounts to very little, until confirmed by subsequent fuller accounts.

The news from the third district, Alabama, shows the election of David Clayton, Dem. over Thomas Judge, Opposition, by two hundred majority.

At the election held on Monday in Missouri, the Democrats elected one member of the Legislature from St. Louis, also two County Commissioners and one Clerk. The Republicans probably elected the balance of their ticket in that city. The rest of the State not heard from.

A dispatch from Nashville, Tenn., dated Aug. 4th, states that eight counties have been partially heard from, which give the Opposition ticket a gain of 1,300 votes.

Among the arrivals reported today we notice with pleasure that of the brig Mary McLae, from Rio de Janeiro, to O. G. Parsley & Co., with two thousand bags Coffee.

We sincerely trust that this enterprise may meet with such encouragement as will justify these parties and others in going into and continuing a direct trade, so much to be desired in every way.

By the way, we have learned from a competent disinterested party, that this Coffee is of the very best quality—highly desirable lot in every way.

Daily Journal, 5th inst.

Let us assure our neighbors of the *Herald*, that we are not at all inclined to take anything but in the best part, and to understand it as being meant in good humor. Why it is just about as much as we can do to survive in the quietest sort of a way, and to unnecessarily seek for trouble would be unphilosophical. The truth no doubt is, that the reason why we fail to find anything funny in our cotemporary may be found in the softening, not only of our brains, but of our whole mental and physical corporeity. We are in a semi-flooded state, not fit to receive or retain any impressions worth naming. Thinking is a fearful and most preposterous labor. We are too much done over even to grumble energetically. If we could do as Sidney Smith suggested—take off our flesh and sit in our bones, there might be some comfort, if the marrow did not melt and run out at the joints.

There is in New York a monarch of a man known as Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., who pours out week by week whole columns—yes, whole pages of New York Ledger—judging by the quantity and quality of the literature he produces under the existing state of the thermometer, he may be supposed to sweat out stories—they ooze from him "spontaneously."

But Cobb has a machine for the perpetration of such inequities—something like a sewing machine, only more so—a sort of corn-sheller—an arrangement to squeeze words from the Cobb, as the sheller does grains, and Cobb is making money—that helps him along. It oils the machinery and keeps it going beautifully.

We are indebted to Mr. J. R. Vann, of Rock fish, Duplin County, for a specimen of the apples grown in his own orchard. We appreciate them highly as going to show what our low country can do in the fruit line. Surely no larger or finer apples can be grown anywhere than those before us. They are really worth looking at.

Other States.

H. R. Rummel, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Texas, has a small majority in the city of Galveston over his opponent, Gen. Sam Houston. The steamer Orizaba at New Orleans, represents Houston as ahead so far as heard from.

From Kentucky and Alabama we have little or nothing new.

We are pleased to learn that B. F. Grady, Jr., of Duplin County, North Carolina, has been elected Professor of Mathematics in Austin College, Hendersonville, Texas. Mr. Grady is a graduate of the University of this State, where he was highly distinguished for his proficiency, especially in Mathematics, as well as for his gentlemanly deportment. We think the College has made a most excellent selection.

The Election.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY—(OFFICIAL.)

Winlow	McDuffie
Sandy Run	66
Masonboro	19
Piney Woods	13
Long Creek	97
South Washington	64
Lower Black River	13
Middle Sound	25
Wilmington	224
Upper Black River	43
Shelter	47
Rocky Point	66
Federal Point	26
Catkinck	90
Winlow's majority	639

SAMPSON COUNTY—(OFFICIAL.)

Winlow	McDuffie
Clinton	165
Labron	27
T. Brainerd	13
Turkey	43
L. Coharie	66
W. Coharie	13
Piney Grove	29
Hall's	22
Mitigahook	75
Dismal	9
McDaniels	14
Winlow's majority	598
Scattering	104

DUPLIN COUNTY—(OFFICIAL.)

Winlow	McDuffie
Falcons	15
Wolfcreek	4
Branch's Store	71
Dalls	33
Albertain	42
Smith's	36
Southernland's Store	36
Hallville	49
Cypress Creek	78
Wardlaw	102
Rockfish	48
Magnolia	129
Court House	102
Winlow's majority	780
Scattering	67

BLADEN COUNTY—(OFFICIAL.)

Winlow	McDuffie
Winlow	383
McDuffie	192
Winlow's majority	191

ROBERSON COUNTY.

Winlow	723
McDuffie	76
Winlow's majority	647

DESPATCH.—The schr. John Roe, from N. Y., consigned to J. H. Flanner, came up here on Tuesday night—commenced discharging cargo at eleven o'clock. A. M., on Wednesday—got done discharging on Thursday afternoon—commenced loading yesterday (Friday) morning—by sunset on that day she had 2,100 barrels rosin aboard and completed taking in her cargo by eight o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

Daily Journal, 5th inst.

The vote at Wilmington on Thursday last was 221; at Raleigh 522; at Charlotte 570; at Fayetteville 489; at Salisbury 933, showing that of all the considerable towns in the State, Wilmington polled the most inconsiderable vote, which is accounted for by the total apathy prevailing.

Correspondence of the Journal.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS, VA., Aug. 5, 1859.

DEAR JOURNAL.—Leaving Wilmington Tuesday evening, our party arrived safely at this place the following evening at about 10 o'clock. We were several hours behind time, the usual hour of arrival being 7 P. M. We took the Virginia Central Railroad at Richmond, early in the morning, and on Wednesday, the 4th inst., we arrived at this place, a very interesting portion of the Old Dominion. An exhausting system of culture has left barren many broad fields on the lower end of the road, but the country gets better as you approach the mountains. There are several short cuts, and the road, besides the tunnel of the Blue Ridge, which, according to Cook's new map of Central Virginia, is 4,270 feet in length. The train passes through it very early in the morning, and the beauty of the place makes the time consumed in the passage appear longer than it is. I have heard of impatient lovers, who on such occasions, have transferred their court-plusters to each other's faces, but I declare that the place was rather suggestive of me of that other darkness where there is "wailing and gnashing of teeth." At this point the great State of Virginia has, at an immense cost, bored through the Blue Ridge and extended the Va. Central Railroad into one of the loveliest regions upon which the eye ever rested. The beauty of the place, heightened by the serpentine course of the road along the mountain side, his eye wanders over the broad valley spread out below him, with his field of luxuriant corn and wheat, and cattle and horses grazing on rich pastures, and its innumerable home-steads peeping out from beneath the umbrageous trees. The Virginians ought to be, and I believe are, a very patriotic people. Cold and true the heart who would not see such a scene as these, does not love its country with filial affection. East of the Blue Ridge tobacco seems to be the great staple. The region on this side of the Ridge is strictly a grazing country.

At Staunton, sixteen miles west of the long tunnel, we stopped to dine. The place presents a very pretty appearance from the railroad. The houses and shrubbery evince taste, and a liberal expenditure. From Staunton we passed through a succession of lovely valleys to Millboro' Depot, which is just 12 miles from Richmond. There we took coaches for this place, which is distant six miles from the depot. These figures differ a little from those of the advertisements, but are correct. The Rockbridge Alum Springs have a wide reputation throughout the country for their valuable medicinal qualities. Of these I cannot say much, but I declare that, by analysis, contain Alumina, Potash, Soda, Carbonic Acid, and Sulphuric Acid. If the water were not valueless as a medicinal agent, the beauty of the place, heightened by the embellishments of art into surpassing loveliness, the goodness of the accommodations and fare, and an atmosphere pure and invigorating, would make it a very attractive resort. Everything here is on a substantial scale. The buildings are nearly all of brick—built, not to subvert the purposes of a fashionable folly, but to endure the test of time. The general attractiveness of the place, and the beautiful scenery around it, make it a most desirable place of resort. The four or five hundred people who occupy the buildings around, but time flies, and supper is near at hand.

Yours truly, REYNOLDS.

The following documents, for we take it, that Louis Napoleon's speech may be regarded as a document quite as much as the manifesto, are certainly more direct and less diplomatic in their tone than we are used to read from Kings and Emperors. Louis Napoleon speaks pretty plainly of the difficulties of his position. The Emperor of Austria is more prolix, but there is a something about his composition, too, that leads us to regard it as his own personal production.

The Treaty of Villafranca.—Speech of the Emperor of France.

PARIS, July 20, 1859.—The Monitor contains the following:

Yesterday evening the Emperor received the great bodies of the State, the presidents of which, M. Troplong, Count de Merly, and M. Baroche, addressed congratulatory speeches to his Majesty. The Emperor thanked them for their devotion, and then explained the reasons for his conduct during the great event. He said:

Arrived beneath the walls of Verona, the struggle was inevitably about to change its nature, as well in a military as a political aspect. Obligated to attack the enemy in front, who was entrenched behind great fortresses, and protected on his flank by the neutrality of the surrounding territory, and about to begin a long and barren war, I was obliged to give up the idea of a direct attack, and to dispute our successes or reverses. Nevertheless, the difficulty of the enterprise would not have shaken my resolution if the means had not been out of proportion to the results to be expected. It was necessary to crush bodily the obstacles opposed, and then to accept a conflict on the Rhine as well as on the Adige. It was necessary to fortify ourselves openly, with the concurrence of the revolution. It was necessary to go on shedding precious blood, and at last risk that which a sovereign should only stake for the independence of his country. If I have stopped it was neither through weariness or exhaustion, nor through abandoning the noble cause which I desired to serve, but the interests of France. I felt great reluctance to put arms into the hands of soldiers, to renounce from my programme the territory from the Mincio to the Adriatic, and to see vanish from honest hearts noble delusions and patriotic hopes.

In order to save the independence of Italy, I made war against the mind of Europe, and as soon as the destiny of my country might be endangered, I made peace. Our efforts and our sacrifices have been merely losses.

No, we have a right to be proud of this campaign. We have vanquished an army numerous, brave and well organized. Piedmont has been delivered from invasion, her frontiers have been extended to the Mincio. The

idea of an Italian nationality has been admitted by those who combat it most. All the sovereigns of the peninsula comprehend the wants of salutary reforms. Thus, after giving a new proof of the military power of France, the peace concluded will be prolific of happy results. The future will every day reveal additional causes for the happiness of Italy, the welfare of France and the tranquility of Europe.

Manifesto of the Emperor of Austria.

When all concessions that were allowable and compatible with the dignity of the crown and the honor and welfare of the country have been exhausted, and when all attempts at a pacific arrangement have miscarried, there is no room for choice, and what cannot be avoided becomes a duty.

This duty placed me under the stern necessity of demanding from my people new and painful sacrifices in order to place in a state of defence their most sacred interests. My faithful people have responded to my appeal; they have pressed forward unflinchingly in defence of the throne, and they have made the sacrifices of every kind demanded by circumstances with an eagerness which merits my gratitude—which augments, if possible, the profound affection which I feel for them—and which was adapted to inspire the assurance that the just cause in defence of which my brave armies went forth with enthusiasm, the cause, would be successful. Unhappily, the result did not correspond with the general order, and the fortune of war has not been favorable to us.

The valiant army of Austria has, in this instance, again given proof of its tried heroism, and its incomparable perseverance, so brilliant that it has commanded the admiration of all, even of its enemies. It has borne a legitimate pride in being the chief of such an army, and the country ought to feel indebted to it for having maintained vigorously, in all its purity, the honor of the Austrian flag.

It is not less perfectly established, that our enemies, in spite of the greatest efforts, in spite of the superior forces which they had for a long period been preparing for the contest, even, however, by the sacrifice of the greatest sacrifices, to obtain only advantages—not a decisive victory; while the Austrian army, still animated by the same ardor, and full of the same courage, maintained a position, the possession of which left perhaps a possibility of recovering from the enemy all the advantages that he had gained. But for this purpose it would have been necessary to make new sacrifices, which certainly would not have been less bloody than those which have been made already, and which have deeply afflicted my heart.

Under these conditions it was my duty as a sovereign to take into serious consideration the propositions of peace which had been made to me. The consequence of the continuance of the war would have been so much the heavier, because I should have been obliged to demand from the faithful people of my dominions new sacrifices of blood and of money, more considerable even than those which had been made up to that time; and not withstanding success would have remained doubtful, since I have been so bitterly deceived in my well founded hopes that this contest not having been entered into for the defence of the rights of Austria only I should not be left alone in it.

In spite of the ardent sympathy, worthy of acknowledgment, which the justice of our cause has inspired for the most part in the governments and peoples of Germany, our natural allies, most ancient allies, have obstinately refused to recognize the great importance of the grand question of the independence of Austria, and would have been obliged all alone to face the events which were being prepared for, and which every day might have rendered more grave.

The honor of Austria coming intact out of this war—thanks to the heroic efforts of her valiant army. I have resolved, yielding to political considerations, to make a sacrifice for the re-establishment of peace, and to accept the preliminaries which ought to lead to its conclusion; for I have acquired the conviction that I should obtain, in any event, conditions less unfavorable in coming to a direct understanding with the Emperor of the French, without the blending of any third party whatsoever than in causing to participate in the negotiations the three great Powers which have taken no part in the struggle. Unhappily, I have been unable to escape the separation from the rest of the empire of the greater part of Lombardy.

On the other hand, it must be agreeable to my heart to see the blessing of peace assured afresh to my beloved people; and these blessings are doubly precious to me, because they will give me the necessary leisure to be devoted to the duties of my position, and to the satisfaction of the faithful task that I propose to accomplish—that is to say, to found in a durable manner the internal peace and the external power of Austria by the happy development of her moral and material forces, and by ameliorations conformable to the spirit of the time, in legislation and administration.

As these days of revision and reflection, all my attention has been devoted to the expression of my gratitude to the people have shown themselves faithful to my person, so now, by the confidence with which they respond to me, will they aid in accomplishing works of peace, and in attaining the realization of my benevolent intentions.

As chief of the army, I have already expressed to it, in a special order of the day, my acknowledgments of its great services, and of the courage and devotion of its officers. When I speak to my people I think those of their children who have fought for God, their Emperor and their country. I thank them for the heroism of which they have given proof, and I shall always remember with grief those of our brave companions in arms who have not, alas, returned from the combat.

Luxembourg, July 15, 1859. FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Accident on the South Carolina Railroad.

The engine F. H. Elmore with tender, under the management of engineer Thomas Kingdom, conductor H. Von Delkin and fireman Adam Dougan, left this city yesterday morning at 6 1/2 o'clock for the purpose of taking the place of the engine at Aiken, which was used with a dirt train at that place. When near the seventy-six mile station, 3 1/2 o'clock, P. M., the engine Thomas Kingdom was excited a short distance ahead of them, and the engine F. H. Elmore, under the management of Messrs. L. M. Chitty, conductor, and A. Mitchell, fireman of the Dotterer, left her and joined their friends on the Elmore.

It is thought that they had proceeded but a short distance when the boilers of the Elmore exploded, killing all on the engine, viz: Thomas Kingdom, aged about 40 years, leaving a wife and child; H. Von Delkin, aged about 30 years, also leaving a wife and child; Adam Dougan, aged about 35 years, leaving a wife and children; L. M. Chitty, aged 24 years, leaving a wife, and A. Mitchell, aged 35 years, leaving a wife and children. The bodies were discovered this morning about 4 1/2 o'clock (dreadfully mutilated) by the night express train, from Aiken, in the New York Ledger, he received \$10,000, and in other ways smaller sums making a total of \$100,000 to the Mount Vernon fund of \$68,163.56. In addition to his other labors for this object, he has delivered lectures for other benevolent associations, making a total of more than ninety thousand dollars in a little more than three years. It is to be understood, too, that Mr. Everett has traveled many thousands of miles, leaving a wife and child, and has been in the city of Washington is revered on earth, his name will live and be honored, associated as he has made it with the dearest spot and a memory of the dearest man of America.

Charlotte News, 5th inst.

THE LABORS OF THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT.—The August number of the Eclectic Magazine, in speaking of Hon. Edward Everett, gives an account of his labors in connection with the Mount Vernon fund. His Washington Orator was first delivered February 22, 1856, and has been given since then one hundred and twenty-five times, yielding \$55,753.62. For the Mount Vernon fund, in the New York Ledger, he received \$10,000, and in other ways smaller sums making a total of \$100,000 to the Mount Vernon fund of \$68,163.56. In addition to his other labors for this object, he has delivered lectures for other benevolent associations, making a total of more than ninety thousand dollars in a little more than three years. It is to be understood, too, that Mr. Everett has traveled many thousands of miles, leaving a wife and child, and has been in the city of Washington is revered on earth, his name will live and be honored, associated as he has made it with the dearest spot and a memory of the dearest man of America.

DEATH OF A NOTED IRISHMAN.—Henry Gratian, the younger, is dead. He was once member of Parliament for Meath, in Ireland, and only surviving son of the great Henry Gratian. The event took place rather suddenly on the 16th ult., at his residence in the county of Wicklow. Mr. Gratian was among the faithful few who adhered to Mr. O'Connell throughout his stormy career. He was a man of great energy, and was married, and who, it is to be presumed, will inherit his large estates.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

QUEBEC, Aug. 8th, 1859.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* arrived here last night with Liverpool dates to the 27th ult.

England demands a general disarmament as a condition for her not taking part in the European Congress. Garibaldi's force was increasing and threatened to continue the struggle for independence in central Italy. A debate in Parliament shows alarm at the French Naval increased improvements.

The Paris *Moniteur* takes exception to the military and naval expenditures of England.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 27, 1859.

Cotton steady and advanced 1/4d. in some cases. Sales for the past three days twenty-three thousand bales. Flour dull at 10s. a 12s., but holders demand advance. Wheat has advanced 2d. Corn has a declining tendency. The weather is favorable for the crops. Rhine is steady. Spirits Turpentine has declined a shilling, but the market closed steady. Consols for money closed at 95.

Death of a Public Officer.

WASHINGTON, August 6.

William H. Topping, Engraving Clerk of the House of Representatives died in Baltimore yesterday, long a correspondent of the Southern Press, and universally esteemed.

From Mexico, California and Oregon.

NEW ORLEANS, August 5.—By an arrival to-day we have advices from Minatitan to August 2d.

The Mexican Courts are seizing the Tehuantepec Company's property for trivial debts. The chief engineer, Mr. Siddell, has come on here to avoid imprisonment.

Miramon now favors the clergy, it is said.

A conspiracy has been discovered which implicates several of his confidential officers.

The people of Upper Mexican California have made the offer to Jurez to overthrow the present government in the lower part of that State, which had lately declared its independence, and proclaimed certain privileges granted to them. In the event of this refusal, they too will declare their independence.

The California gold mines are prospering, especially the quartz mining region.

New Indian difficulties have broken out in Southern Oregon, for the settlement of the Governor asks for more troops.

Yellow Fever at Tampico.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 5th.—An arrival from Northern Mexico reports the yellow fever is pronounced epidemic at Tampico and generally along the coast of Northern Mexico. Much alarm was felt in consequence.

From Jamaica.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Advices received from Jamaica to July 19th represent business there as still dull. The political news is all but little important. The people generally were satisfied with the government.

Continued Health of New Orleans.

AUGUSTA, August 6th.—The New Orleans Board of Health reported yesterday that there was no yellow fever in that city.

Vessel on Fire.

AUGUSTA, August 5th.—The barque Saragossa, now at New Orleans, loading for Philadelphia, Pa., has been burning all night in the hold. She will probably be saved.

The Sampson Circuit.

Rev. Dr. DREWS requests us to announce that the Quarterly Meeting for Sampson Circuit will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, the 17th and 18th of August, instead of the time announced in his published appointments; and that the Quarterly Conference will be held on Wednesday, immediately after divine service.

BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER NILE.—The Kaffre Azzayt malleable-iron-bridge being raised across the River Nile, on the Egyptian Railway, near to